DEWAN : കൃഷ്ണപുരത്തെ പാലം പൊളിച്ച സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു ഒരു താൽക്കാലിക പാലം കെട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ താൽക്കാലിക പാലം വേഗത്തിൽ കെട്ടി തരും.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി ഒരു മോട്ടാർ ഡീവിയേഷൻ റോഡു വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതിലേക്കു എസ്റ്റിമേറു തയ്യാറാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എസ്റ്റിമേറു ഒരു വിധം തയ്യാറാക്കി പരിശോധന നടത്തി വരികയാണു. പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ എസ്റ്റിമേറോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടോ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

MEMBER : ഇടവഴി റോഡാക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

DEWAN : അങ്ങിനെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിക്കു എഴുതാം.

[The first request is for the conversion of a lane into a road. That is a matter which has for some time been under correspondence between the Government and your Municipal Council. At one time the Council agreed to meet the whole cost of the work but the Council now urge that they will meet only one-half the cost and that the remaining half should be borne by the Government. The Government do not think that the lane in question should be converted into a road at their cost; but they have no objection to the Municipal Council doing so from the municipal funds.

As for the temporary bridge, the Chief Engineer is competent to sanction its construction and allot funds.

The member said that the work had not yet been begun.

The Dewan replied that orders had been issued to erect the temporary bridge with the materials of the dismantled Krishnapuram bridge and that the work would be expedited.

In regard to the motor deviation road, an estimate has been prepared and was under investigation. After investigation, either the estimate or the investigation report will be sent to the Road Board.

The member again urged the imperative need for converting the lane into a road. The Dewan said that the Municipal Council would be informed.]

46. Ayurveda Reforms.

MR. K. P. MARTANDAN VAIDYAN (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group II*) spoke about the need for reorganising the Ayurveda Department and making it more useful to the public. The Ayurveda system of treatment was growing more and more popular not only in Travancore but even outside. But the facilities afforded for carrying out the Ayurvedic system of treatment were quite inadequate. The annual expenditure on the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy, Trivandrum, was only Rs. 6,650, while the number of patients treated there was about 40,000. The attendance in the General Hospital was only a little over this figure ;but there was no comparison between the expenditure incurred on the two institutions. There were only 8 beds

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in the Ayurveda Hospital, while the number of beds in the General Hospital and other allopathic institutions was large. The expenditure on the Ayurveda College was insignificant, when compared to that of other educational institutions. The highest-paid officer, the Principal, was drawing a salary of only Rs. 50 per mensem. When the teachers were not properly encouraged, the nature of instruction that they would impart could more or less be imagined. There were no institutions for imparting instruction in poison cure, ophthalmalogy and other special subjects. The Ayurveda system of treatment, if developed on modern lines, could be made popular even in western countries where the allopathic system was now most popular. With a view to make the Ayurveda system of treatment more popular and to improve the administration of the department, the member suggested that the Ayurveda Department should be placed under the control of a board of management with the acting Director of Ayurveda as its president. The board should consist of two non-official gentlemen of the profession and three officials, *viz.*, the Director of Ayurveda, the Principal of the Ayurveda College and an allopathic doctor. The board should be entrusted with the work of conducting Ayurveda examinations and granted the power to recognise Ayurveda institutions and to award grants-in-aid to *Vaidyans*. Under the proper administration of the department by such a board, the expert *vaidyans* would receive adequate encouragement and inducement to promote the cause of Ayurveda. A company might be formed and steps taken to manufacture medicines on scientific lines and distribute the same at cheap rates to the people at large. The question should therefore be taken up for earnest consideration.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ മുഖ്യമായി അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള സംഗതി ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പരിഷ്കരണമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പരിഷ്കരണം അധികം കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന വിശ്വസിക്കാം. ആ പരിഷ്കരണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലത്തു നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വിലയേറിയ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം ആരാഞ്ഞറിഞ്ഞു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

[The main theme of your representation was the reform of the Ayurveda Department. We may hope that before long a reform will take place and at that time all your valuable suggestions will be carefully considered and made use of.]

47. Suggestions for the improvement of Education in Travancore.

MR. KANAKKU MARTANDA PILLAI PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group I*) said that the need for revising the system of education in Travancore had been represented both in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The newspapers had also brought it to the notice of the Government.

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